

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA**

WINSTON A. ROSE,

Petitioner

v.

CLAIRE DOLL,
Warden, YORK COUNTY PRISON,

Respondent

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Civil No. 3:18-cv-1652

(Judge Mariani)

MEMORANDUM

I. Background

On August 20, 2018, Petitioner, Winston A. Rose, a native and citizen of Jamaica, filed the above captioned petition for writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241. (Doc. 1, petition). Petitioner challenges his continued detention by the United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement (“ICE”), and seeks immediate release from custody. (Doc. 1, petition). At the time his petition was filed, Petitioner was detained at the York County Correctional Facility, York, Pennsylvania. *Id.*

By Order dated October 12, 2018, the Court issued an Order to Show Cause, serving the above captioned petition on the Respondent. (Doc. 2, Order). On October 22, 2018, the Court’s Order was returned stating, “nobody here by that name” and “unable to forward.” *Id.* Upon entering Petitioner’s alien registration number, 073228586, and his country of birth, Jamaica, into the Online Detainee Locator System, <https://locator.ice.gov/odls/homePage.do>, the results returned no matches for any such

detainee. A subsequent inquiry with the York County Prison revealed that Rose was removed on September 27, 2018. For the reasons set forth below, the Court will dismiss the habeas petition as moot.

II. Discussion

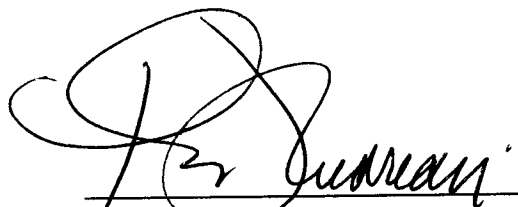
Article III of the Constitution dictates that a federal court may adjudicate “only actual, ongoing cases or controversies.” *Lewis v. Continental Bank Corp.*, 494 U.S. 472, 477 (1990); *Burkey v. Marberry*, 556 F.3d 142, 147 (3d Cir. 2009). “[A] petition for habeas corpus relief generally becomes moot when a prisoner is released from custody before the court has addressed the merits of the petition.” *Diaz-Cabrera v. Sabol*, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 124195, *3 (M.D. Pa. 2011) (quoting *Lane v. Williams*, 455 U.S. 624, 631 (1982)). Thus, when a petitioner, who challenges only his ICE detention pending removal and not the validity of the removal order itself, is deported, the petition becomes moot because the petitioner has achieved the relief sought. See *Tahic v. Holder*, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 49782, *3-4 (M.D. Pa. 2011); *Nguijol v. Mukasey*, 2008 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 95464, *1-2 (M.D. Pa. 2008) (dismissing the habeas petition as moot).

In the present case, the habeas petition challenges Petitioner’s continued detention pending removal. See (Doc. 1). Because Petitioner has since been removed from the United States, the petition no longer presents an existing case or controversy. See *Diaz-Cabrera*, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 124195 at *2-4. Further, Petitioner has received the

habeas relief he sought, namely, to be released from ICE custody. See *Sanchez v. AG*, 146 F. App'x 547, 549 (3d Cir. 2005) (holding that the habeas petition challenging the petitioner's continued detention by ICE was rendered moot once the petitioner was released). Accordingly, the instant habeas corpus petition will be dismissed as moot. See *Blanciak v. Allegheny Ludlum Corp.*, 77 F.3d 690, 698-99 (3d Cir. 1996) ("If developments occur during the course of adjudication that eliminate a plaintiff's personal stake in the outcome of a suit or prevent a court from being able to grant the requested relief, the case must be dismissed as moot.")).

A separate Order shall issue.

Date: October 23, 2018



Robert D. Mariani
United States District Judge